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is nearly stationary or is decreasing, except in the case of coal. About six and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1910, as against four and three-quarter million tons in 1909.

H. C. C.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines, Ontario. Vol. XX, Part 1, 1911. Pp. 284; figs. 39; pls. 11; maps 4.

The mineral production of Ontario for 1910 is reviewed, and compared with the productions for the past five years. Most noteworthy is the great increase in the amount of silver mined in the Cobalt district, an increase of over \$3,000,000 above that of the previous year. This raises the production from these mines to over \$15,000,000 for 1910, and places Canada third in rank among the silver-producing countries of the world. The value of the nickel from the Sudbury mines also reaches over \$4,000,000 in 1910, an increase of more than \$1,200,000 above the previous year.

The remainder of the report contains the following papers: "Mining Accidents," by E. T. Corkill, pp. 59-85; "Mines of Ontario," by E. T. Corkill, pp. 86-118; "Silver in the Thunder Bay District," by N. L. Bowen, pp. 119-32; "The Sturgeon Lake Gold Field," by E. S. Moore, pp. 133-57; "Gold Fields of Lake of the Woods, Manitou, and Dryden," by A. L. Parsons, pp. 158-98; "Vermilion Lake Pyrite Deposits," by E. S. Moore, pp. 199-213; "Iron and Lignite in the Mattagami Basin," by M. B. Baker, pp. 214-46; "Notes on the Salt Industry of Ontario," by N. L. Bowen, pp. 247-58; "A Geological Trip in Scotland," by W. G. Miller, pp. 259-69; "The Mining Law of Ontario," by S. Price, pp. 270-79; "The Laurentian System," by W. G. Miller and C. W. Knight, pp. 280-84.

H. C. C.

Notes on the Geology of the Swedish Magnetites. By D. H. NEWLAND.

New York State Museum Bulletin 149, Pp. 107-19.

The author describes the nature, occurrence, and genesis of the principal magnetite deposits of Sweden, viewed while attending the International Geologic Congress at Stockholm in 1910, and compares them as far as possible with similar American deposits. While mentioning the bog-iron deposits and the low-phosphorous magnetites, he takes up in particular detail the great deposits of high-phosphorous magnetites at Kiruna and Gellivare. These ores occur in lenses, bands, and chimneys, as magmatic segregations from quartz porphyries and sodic syenites. The Kiruna ores are massive and non-granular, having been subjected